The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1907.

STATE AND NATION

Mr. William V. Rowe, an eminent corporation lawyer of New York, has an article in the current North American Review on "National Tendencies and The tendencies Constitution." which he has in mind are those which the people so plainly manifest to depend n the National Government for regulation of all matters pertaining to the general welfare. In this Mr. Rowe sees no violation either of the spirit or letter of the Constitution. From the prem ise that the Constitution was established "to promote the general welfare and form a more perfect union," ncludes that whatever tends to the common good of the Nation is a proper subject for National legislation; while the movement toward centralization seems to Mr. Rowe to be a necessary process in the formation of the "more perfect union" which the fathers de sired. The Federal Government, in his opinion, is one of "practically unlimited seems to discard altogether the fetich of "delegated powers" which the interests fall down and wor-

expounders of the Constitution really mean "undulatory" or "shifting" powers; powers that are somewhere else ver you want to use them. When the Federal Government undertakes to remedy a piece of high-handedness the power to do it has flitted to the states. the states attempt it the power has flitted back to Washington Congress must make no laws to regupredatory wealth because right to do so has been reserved to the for the same purpose and it is invaria bly discovered that they conflict with me clause of the Federal Constitution. Thus by ingeniously manipulating the chimera of "state rights" and "delegated powers" the interests have succeeded pretty well in escaping from all control. By playing off the states against the Nation and the Nation against the states they work their own will almost unhampered. Mr. Rowe sees the end of this beautiful game. "The people are determined," he says, "to protect themselves from depredations by wealth,' and they choose the National Governnt as the more efficient instrumen tality for their purpose. The state idea is fading out of the popular conscious ness. State pride in its bad, narrow provincial sense, is vanishing. The peo-ple have learned to subordinate local to states can serve only local purposes, they tend to become more and more subsidiary to the Feedral Government For all except restricted domestic af-fairs the inefficiency of the state gov-Rowe thinks. He might well have add ed that even in local business their effi-

National ambitions, and, since the roments has been demonstrated, Mr. ciency has not been conspicuous. number of State Legislatures which deaminously small. The rule is that one branch, usually the so-called upper house, is the humble servant of interwelfare. The game is commonly played as it was last Winter in the Oregon Legislature. Beneficial bills which origthe lower house are smo ered in the Senate. Whatever dectrinaires may say of it, our dual system government has not worked well in of opinion seems to be in favor of perpractice and needs extensive changes mitting a verdict not supported by before the people will be satisfied with unanimous vote. The adoption of such It. It has been found impossible of a plan is very improbable, however adaptation to the changing conditions for it would apparently require a conof modern life. One of the alterations which are certain to come about within stitution of the United States and of few years Mr. Rowe points out in his ity of the General Government. Another, which he does not mention, is the assumption of governmental duties directly by the people. The State Legres, as agents of the popular will, have been proved by long and disastrous experience to be unfaithful serv-As a natural consequence the them except in a limited field; and even

more and more subject to popular review through the referendu

The principal purpose which the peo

ple have determined to accomplish through their Federal Government at SUBSCRIPTION BATES.

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without Sunday, one month. 175 the Constitution offers no obstacle to and any change would be looked up 2.50 choose to grant more powers thay can under despotic government—is pretty do so and the method of the grant is certain to regard the unanimity proimmaterial. The important fact is the these objects they could; but they do not wish it. They have found the state and bring about a constitutional governments totally inadequate, hence amendment. they are "invariably turning to the Na tional Government"; and they have a perfect right to do so. All governments, Federal and local, being their paid agents for doing their work, they may impose such duties as they please upon each, and limit, or even discard, any of them. Mr. Rowe believes that the income and inheritance taxes are nstitutional. He finds rate regulation entirely in harmony with our funda-mental law. Of the idle legal quibble that the Interstate Railroad Commission is a legislative body and there-fore unconstitutional he makes short work, as the common sense of the Nation did long ago. In the taxing power Mr. Rowe sees an instrument through which the central government may regulate, coerce or even destroy recalciwhich has hitherto been used mainly to oppress the people, he perceives the unique instrument for the exercise of their sovereignty over the forces of op-

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

President Roosevelt says Americans io not understand what the "dignity of labor" means. He deplores our National habit of looking upon manual labor as something to be escaped from into medicine, law or theology. We praise it in words and detest it in fact. Other observers have said of America that nowhere else in the world is manual labor so despised. The ideal of as he bore the heavy cross up the hill the workingman in this country is not any means to make his so icient in the trade he has himself fol lowed, but to see them "rise in the vorid" by becoming lawyers or doctors: The question is whether it is a "rise the world" to pass from a manual calling like that of the civil engineer, bridge builder, or expert horticulturist into the law or medicine. Without decrying the merit of these professi ne must observe that in general they are poorly paid; and competition in them is so strenuous that the beginner is put to shifts that must certainly lessen his self respect and impair the enness of his morality.

The young horticulturist, dairyman engineer stands fair to obtain larger income and obtain it sooner and more easily than either a doctor or a lawyer. Ministers are not in the competition at all. Moreover, he can win success without the slightest sacrifice of manly independence, without truck-ling to any interest or placating any patron. There is nothing among all Mr. Roosevelt's numerous preachments more thoroughly wholesome than his was continual and savage. commendation of the manual callings,

PORTLAND ROSES.

Today is the very best time to begin to enjoy Portland's incomparably fine Last Thursday's zealous sun started the buds into bursting and the oderate warmth and protecting clouds later in the week combined to produce such a wealth of bloom as is to be seen only in the ideal climate of Western

Still the season is by no means at its height. About a week from today, should present weather continue, will mark the full glory of the queen of flowers in its most perfect environment. Meantime rose lovers who are not also rose growers, will find delight in making daily visits to gardens.

Wherever you go into residential districts, East Side or West Side, you will be amply repaid. Don't be afraid, if you are a stranger, to ask the privilege f looking. No one will refuse you. It is a part of the amateur rosarian's comensation to receive praise from others; his great reward is to share his fruit the less fortunate.

This week, too, is the very best time for ers and the thousands who are establishing new homes to make selections of varieties to be planted next Inspection of one good garden is infinitely more information than a hundred catalogues. No florist can describe color charm of a blossom nor can printer's ink imitate it. And it is well worth while for those who have been content with growing

old favorites to learn by observing new roses now in bloom here what professional rosarians in Europe and America have done the past five years to enrich the floral kingdom. At least half a notably beautiful varieties have proved well adapted to our conditions. Any one in Western Oregon who has en feet square of ground accessible to he sun can raise the finest roses in the world. There is no magic in the art. live nature a bit of help in the way of fertilizer and the pruning knife and she will do the rest. There isn't a rose among the millions modestly exposing their beauty and exhaling their perfume in Portland to-day that you can't duolicate, nor a rose grower so selfish as

to deny you the little instruction you

VERDICTS IN CRIMINAL CASES. In recent discussion of court procedure in America it has been urged quit frequently that many mistrials could be avoided and justice in general promoted by a provision that less than twelve jurors might find a verdict, Some have agreed that a majority of the twelve should be authorized to re turn a verdict, while others have advocated a two-thirds or three-fourths ma jority verdict. So far as expressions have been published, the preponderance stitutional amendment. Both the Conthe state require that the right of trial It is the increase of the activ- by jury be preserved. The right thus guaranteed is such as existed at common law, which was trial by a jury of twelve men, who must agree upon verdict. A deviation from the common law jury trial in any important partie ular would be a violation of the con-

stitutional requirement. While it would be possible to amen the Constitution in this respect, it is can question the predominant influ-difficult to get a movement of that kind ence of the mind over the body? The in that field their activity is becoming started, and, when started, it is doub- modern miracles of Christian Science

ful whether the people would look upo it with favor. This provision was placed in the Constitution at a time when the people felt a need for protec their rulers. The idea present is the "regulation of the ac- been cherished for many generations quisition, use and transmission of that the jury system is one of the great wealth." So far as Mr. Rowe can see, and all-essential safeguards of liberty, the complete fulfillment of their inten- by many with disfaver, notwithstanding the fact that the requirement of unanimity frequently results in injusespecially the foreigner who has lived unmistakable popular desire. If they wished to use the state governments for these objects they could but the state governments for cussion of the subject may crystallize

STIGMATA. Stigmata, as everybody knows, is a Greek word. It designates, in eccle siastical language, the wounds which were made upon the body of Jesus when he was crucified. The number of these wounds is well known. bleeding wounds he bears received on Calvary." says the old hymn, adding "They pour effectual prayers they strongly plead for me. Savior was fastened to the cross by a sail through each hand and foot, and was taken down one Roman soldlers thrust a lance through his right side whence, as the gospel states, water and blood flowed. Another of the numerous hymns dealing with the passion and crucifixion of the Lord exaggerates this a little. from his face, his hands, his feet water and blood flow mingling down, claims the writer; but the fact is the the nails were driven through his hands and feet while Jesus was still alive and therefore it must have been blood alone hat flowed from these wounds, while the spear thrust occurred after he had expired and the gospel mentions the mingled water and blood flowing thence as a sign of his certain death.

Tradition tells us also that the crown of thorns which the soldiers plaited and set upon the head of Jesus was pressed down until it made a deep circle on his brow from which drops of blood cozed of Calvary on his shoulder. The imagination of the medieval church was profoundly impressed with the image of the world's Savior tolling up the hill of sacrifice bearing his own cross and bleeding from the wounds in his fore head. The people of that time were religious in a sense of which we probably have little conception. Every tragic incident of the crucifixion had for them a reality and pathos difflicult for us to For one thing, they understand. nearer to the event by almost a thouand years than we are and ten cen turies can do much to obscure the vividness of even the greatest tragedy of history. But it is also true that the death of Jesus had for them a signifiance which it has measurably lost in our day. The world at that time was not a very pleasant place to live in Existence was hard and cruel. mitigations of ancient civilization had lost: the discoveries of science which have done so much to banish misery were still hundreds of years in the future. Plagues swept whole populations into the grave at a stroke. War tion invested every natural event with terror and destroyed confidence among Demons filled the air reighbors. Witchcraft pervaded the earth. age of faith, as it is called, was proba-bly the most unhappy period of human history. Faith was all that men had to soften the misery of their lot. was the only escape from the wretched-

ness of life. But death itself was fraught with horror, since it might be the door to a doom infinitely worse than life. Hel with its lake of "ever-burning brim-Hell stone unconsumed" and all its ingenutties of torment yawned for the unhappy soul which passed into the next world either in this world or the next one except through the intercession Jesus and that intercession was prevaent with the Almighty because he had died on the cross. What wonder then that the imagination of the medieval world was obsessed with the sacrifice of Calvary? What wonder that the wounds of Jesus, through which redemption was accomplished, became objects of mystical contemplation, almost of worship? An article in the current number of the Revue Des Deux Mondes recounts a number of instances of this passionate devotion and of the effects it had upon the minds and even upon the bodies of saintly men and

St. Francis of Assisi, one of the sweetest souls that ever lived, was he founder of the great monastic order of the Franciscans. When his order was firmly established he delegated the headship to another and retired to meditate upon the wounds of Jesus, He seems to have striven with ecstatic energy to repeat upon his own nerve the agony of the crucifixion. He sought to live through the Passion of Savior. Finally, upon a day, what he had longed for actually befell him He felt in himself the immessurable anguish of Gethsemane; the pierced his hands and feet; the soldier's pear was thrust into his side and he knew the infinite pain of the Savior's death

This happened to him while he lay in an ecstacy, or, perhaps, a trance we would call it now; and when he awoke he bore upon his body the holy stig-mata. In the palms of his hands were nail heads, hard like fron, and upon the backs were dark nail ends recurved as they must have been to clinch them in the wood of the cross. In his side also was a wound from which cozed blood and water. The reader must not sneer at this account. It is among the best verified facts of history. There can be no doubt whatever about its substantial veracity, though the details need not be accepted quite literally. Perhaps the iron of the nails was son what tempered by faith, but that the wounds of Jesus were virtually repro mpossible to doubt. Nor was his case many others in a similar way. Moreupon the foreheads of some estatics the scarred circle of the crown of thorns was impressed. Veronica for example, was marked of thorns which flowed with blood. Anwith one shoulder lower than the other scause in an ecstasy the Savior's cross had been laid upon her as it was upon him at the foot of Calvary.

With facts like these before him who

are nothing compared to the wonders ditional ratiroad from Portland to Puget which church history accepts as true Remarking upon facts of this kind. Professor James points out that the mind, of which we know so little, is a vast reservoir of energy which we may sometime learn to use for beneficial purposes. Hitherto it has flowed in the channels of superstition and hindered rather than helped the world. Shall we took the world three thousand years to and culverts, and they will not com master electrical energy. Perhaps in plain about sharp curves or steep another thousand we shall discover the grades. What they desire is a railroad. secrets of the energy of the soul.

THE EVIL TIPPING SYSTEM.

The tip, or the fee system, as practiced in the sleeping and dining cars of rallroads is again under fire-this time from the legal status of the case. This is the system by which the traveling public pays the wages of porters and waiters on these cars in addition to the regular fare charged by the railroad and sleeping car companies for transportation and service on their lines, and is practically compulsory. These public utilities have a schedule of rates for the accommodations they offer, and under this schedule they undertake to carry passengers and give them berths en route. They have also a fixed rate for icals. To provide this it is necessary to hire or engage servants. The wages paid to these servants are a legitimate part of the undertaking for which rallway companies and their auxiliary corporations receive schedule rates of remuneration. These wages are so inadequate to the service performed or the service the corporations have enservants that in order to get what is roads must add a bonus to the wages of the servants. If they do not do this, their comfort is slighted and even their needs ignored, or they are likely suffer such annoyance as servants, skilled in the art of inflicting it, and conscious of their power in the prem-

The story is an old one, as old as leeping car and dining car adjuncts to railway travel. It is, in fact, an imported custom, coming from Europe, where all servants are supposed to be paid by the public they serve and not by the person who employs them. Flunkeyism flourishes there and its importunity is a matter of common enowledge, disgust and annoyance to travelers. Engrafted, literally speaking, upon our transportation system it flourishes like the pest known as "beggar's tick" in New England, and is as pestiferous in its way as is this scourge f the traveler on foot or on horseback in the fields of that section. It has put an army of servants in the role mendicancy, the traveling public in that of unwilling almoners, and great and wealthy corporations in that of petty grafters and extortionists. Long it has been the subject of protest and omplaint, of sarcasm and expostulation, and even of vigorous denunctation it continues to flourish throughout the length and breadth of the land, with single exception. The Legislature of Texas recently rose in its might and passed a law making it "a misdemeano punishable by a fine of \$25 to give tip, fee or gratuity to any servant, waiter or porter on any railroad train, or in any hotel or restaurant within the

While prudently forbearing to nam

the chief factor in this petty graft, triffing in detail, but enormous in aggregate, there is no mistaking the name of the chief offender. The tip is in simple truth a collection taken up on every Pullman car and every dining car in the country every day to pay the wages of the companies' servants. As tersely stated by Elbert Hubbard: "Americans have the money to pay and are willing to pay for such service as they require in traveling, but one payment should cover the transaction." And when he adds: "There is no more reason why we should pay the porter on a sleeping car and the waiters in a dining car. without salvation. There was no hope than that a collection be taken up for the conductor and engineer," he states a fact patent to all. "The servants are not to blame," Mr. Hubbard con-."The servants "and patrons cannot withhold the expected tip without being rude or simply a gratuity-forced upon the raveling public by corporations who refuse to pay their employes a living vage, thus compelling them to become actual beggars and parasites. It is contrary to the spirit of our institutions to create or encourage any form of mendicancy or to tolerate any custom, the tendency of which is to undermine the self respect of any class of working Hence, the corporations "force their employes into crawling servility-compelling them to cringe and its and smirk and amble before the public or any portion there dole in lieu of the wages that they are able to pay, and are in common decency bound to pay are fees to the principle upon which upright, self-respecting labor is based—that of rendering honest service for a just equivalent

SOME PROMISED RAILROADS.

The Harriman railroad system is un loubtedly preparing for elaborate expenditure in the Pacific Northwest. New York special printed elsewhere shows that the men at headquarters are not in ignorance of the resources that are to be reached by the contemplated ines. Most of these projects have been promised us for so long that our people have become slightly weary of waiting for their fulfillment, and sincerely hope that there will be no further delay in their completion. Of the various projects mentioned as receiving the officia sanction of the Harriman directors the road to Coos Bay is probably the most important, although the road to the Wallowa country and to Klamath will both open up rich countries that

have been all too long neglected It is, of course, highly gratifying to Oregonians to learn of the improvements to be made to the lines already constructed. An army of men is work between this cfty and The Dalles straightening out the curves, reducing the grades and otherwise improving the duced in the flesh of St. Francis it is facilities for the economical movemen of trains. There is also an appropria solated. The same thing occurred to tion made for a line to Puget Soun and for steel bridges and tunnels on other parts of the old lines, and an enormous amount of other "better-ment" work. And yet Oregon's pleasure over construction of the line to Puwith this stigma. The crease was deep | get Sound and the heavy expenditur smough to lay a finger in and it was for improvements elsewhere would be conclusted with points like the pricks greatly enhanced if Mr. Harriman would build a few ordinary, old-style other holy woman went through life | roads into Central Oregon and other long-neglected localities in the state. If a man who makes two blades of gras grow where only one has grown before is a public benefactor, the man who builds one line of railroad where none tiful day. was built before is much more entitled to praise.

There is no immediate need of an ad-

tervening territory are at the present time enjoying an excellent service None of the people on Puget Sound, in Portland or at intermediate points experience any difficulty in transportation facilities. All people of that vast empire in Central Oregon suffer because there are no transportation ever find out how to generate it at will facilities in that country. They will not and apply it as we do electricity? It ask for a double track, for steel bridges and for one-half of the cost of a road to Puget Sound Mr. Harriman can open up this long-neglected region and permit thousands of people to enjoy too long denied them.

The sincerity with which the people who call themselves Seventh-Day Adentists present their conception of religion is equalled only by plicity and earnestness. Kindly dislosed, unostentatious, law-abiding peocommonwealth hails them as good citizens, and the community as good neighbors. A restless era sees in them a serene, non-progressive element, composed of people who eschew frivolity, abhor debt and attend strictly to heir own business. With such an element even the aggressive spirit of the age has and can have no quarrel. The doctrine which these elders expound has a large following-not so large as that of Christian Science, but of slower and perhaps more substantial growth. Zeal meets zeal and sincerity meets sincerity in these two beliefs—the one pro-claiming its ancient, the other its modrn origin, and as both inculcate lessons in morality, in faith and in righteous took a gloomy view of the chances himliving, they bring each in their way a valuable tribute to the general welfare of the state, and illustrate the truth estimate that "any belief is better than no belief."

Californians are indignant over a story going the rounds of the press to the effect that the oldest tree in the world is one that was planted in Ceylon 2200 years ago. Our neighbors on the outh assert that they have a number of trees which are from 6000 to 8000 cars old. While there is a possibility that the Californians may have overestimated the age of their trees by few thousand years, the ancient Ceylor is still several centuries younge than some of the Oregon trees. At numerous points in Central Oregon there are patriarchal junipers which began ifting their branches heavenward more than 500 years before Christ came on earth. Aside from a railroad into the state, there is nothing in Central Oregon that is so slow of growth as the ancient Junipers, and when the railroad loes reach Princville, Bend and vicinity, not the least of the attractions for the tourists will be these wonderful trees with which time has almost stood

It is a strange folly that leads the Astorian (newspaper) to insist that vessels from the sea shall not ascend the Columbia River to Portland, or to other points above Astoria. It is a con tention fatuous beyond all precedent. First, because it is supremely foolish and silly; second, because it is merely impotent. Yet the Astorian (newspaper) seems to suppose that its town can place such obstacles in the way of navigation on the river as to prevent ascent of sea-going vessels to points further up the river. And it goes on in this course at great length, day by day. The freaks of the human mind are endless; and this certainly is a peculiar one

One hundred negroes, engaged to take the places vacated by the striking longshoremen at the Atlantic docks, Brooklyn, were lately compelled to call upon the police to protect them from vio lence. They carried the double odium the permanency of the work. Others being strikebreakers and negroes, and a war of extermination was for a which arise in the affairs of every person prejudice and the tyranny of labor mions, when incited by salaried leaders was repeated in this contest. A new without new features feeling as if they were." The tip is added to this old record, written in the anger and prejudices of men

> Announcement that the public baths will be reopened June 29 will be greeted with joy by the small boys whose longing for the water will be intensified by every warm June day. Already anxious mothers are thinking with shuddering apprehension of the probable number of drownings that will take place between the 1st and 29th days of the first month of Summer and are blessing the free baths in that they will at the latter date dispel this apprehension

The Milwaukee management ha finally decided to continue pushing the driving ahead with the Western Pa-cific, and Hill's roads have ordered millions of new ralls. This leaves Harriman the one big man who fears Roose velt's square-deal policy. Maybe in his

Oregon City offers a cash prize to the largest family coming to its Fourth of July celebration. Now, why in the orld didn't Dan McAllen think of tha for Portland?

Wonder whether Governor Folk will not make the proverbial Missouri demand from the anti-Parker faction in his party before he consents to a boom

No one of us who have been working to build up Portland will feel bad that incidentally we boosted Postmaster Minto's salary to the top notch. To strangers who happen to be in Portland today: Take a look at our

advantage as on the bush. Increase in Oregon postmasters' sala ries—say 15 per cent—based on larger receipts fairly measures the state's

growth the past year.

roses. Nowhere do they show to such

Among the many eminent Democrats suggested to kill off Bryan, we have seen mention of David Bennett

Pity that Charley Hoyt didn't live ong enough to write a skit on the chorus girl and the fool millionaire. The entire Pacific Coast will rejoice

trial troubles is in sight. to Portland's outdoor display this beau-

that an end to San Francisco's indus-

The new state laws are in effect, and the country is once more safe,

COMMENT ON CURRENT STATE AFFAIRS

the Governor Was Moved to Pardon a Life-Convict - Speculators Schemes With Reclaimed Eastern Oregon Lands - Sightly Home for the Feeble-Minded at Salem-Southern Pacific No Longer Maintains Hop Warehouses-Counties Cannot Incur Debts to Build Railroads.

of First Mate Kirk, of the Clarence Bement, has been very widely criticised as unwarranted by the showing the side of a range of hills commandmade in Warren's behalf. So far as the facts are disclosed by statements con- tution at Salem. When this institution tained in the pardon itself, the petition shall be completed, a visitor at the for a pardon presented nothing more than advantage of markets that have been a possibility that if certain evidence had and see the asylum, penitentiary, mute been available at the trial the verdict of was also recited that Warren had been minded, and yet these institutions will prisonment. Since the pardon was no two located upon the same road. granted there has come to the surface a And the home for the feeble-minded story that indicates that the Governor acted upon more convincing evidence of Warren's innocence. It will be remem- tage of all the natural beauty of the bered that two or three years ago a vicious convict employed in the prison institution have capacity for any ena heavy blow on the head, breaking his skull. several days, but an operation relieved for its unfortunates without any addithe pressure on his brain and he regained consciousness. Further operation was necessary in order to effect a permanent cure. Warren was told that it would be necessary to place him under the in fluence of anaesthetics, cut out the bone and insert a piece of silver i his skull, and that the chances were about even for his recovery. Warren self and asked that the Governor sent for. To the Governor he said that he did not expect to get through the operation and before taking the anaesthe tic he desired once more to say that he was absolutely innocent of the murde of Kirk. This declaration, made upon what he believed might be his deathhed had every indication of sincerity, and it so impressed the Governor. While it was not upon this entirely that the pardon was granted, it is known that this statement, together with the other facts making the statement possibly true, moved the Governor to extend clemency. RECLAMATION companies operating

in the Deschutes country are of the pinion that the reclamation laws should impose upon settlers reasonable requirenents as to the time of making improve ments. The law merely requires that they shall be actual settlers. They may e settlers without materially improving their lands or even living upon them for any considerable portion of the They are required, by the law and by the terms of their contracts, to pay to the reclamation companies \$1 per year for water from the time the companies are ready to supply them, and it was thought that this would be sufficient to induce the purchasers to improve and cultivate their lands. No one ould suppose that men would pay the dollar per acre for water and yet let their lands lie idle, but this, it se is what some of them are doing. Many of those who took land in the Deschutes country were in a measure speculators. While they were not speculators to the same extent as those buyers of state land who hired dummies to purchase land for them, yet they count more upon making money from the advancing value of the land than from the crops produced. This is by no means universally true. Many, and perhaps most, of the purchasers of arid land expected to make homes on the land during the Summer season at least. Some have been deterred by the controversy over the title to water or the sufficiency of the supply, which raised some doubt in their minds as to have been delayed by circumstances there are many who are merely waiting for an opportunity to sell out to advant age. The point the irrigation people make is that as soon as the land has been supplied with water and the company is ready to give title the settlers should be required to go ahead with improvements and cultivation of the soil. While it makes no difference to the companies lirectly whether the purchasers use the water or do not use it, so long as they pay for it, they have an indirect interest cause they desire the country developed. If the reclaimed lands were placed under cultivation there would soon be traffic enough to insure the construction of a railroad, and the construction of a railroad would bring settlers for the lands et unsold. More rapid settlement would create a better supply of labor and the railroad would reduce the cost of supplies. From the standpoint of the reclamation companies, it is therefore very desirable that actual settlement and cultivation should follow immediately after construction of irrigation ditches.

OREGON'S new home for the feeblestate institution started after careful provision for its future growth, but will be the first planned with a view to securing the best possible landscape effects. There is kept constantly in mind the fact that the institution will grow as the years pass, and, in accordance with good business judgment, sufficient area of land is to be purchased at the beginning to provide for all future needs. Experience at many other state institutions has shown th wisdom of such a course. But the saving of dollars is not the only particuar in which precautions are taken When the sites for buildings are selected the plans will take into consideration all the buildings likely to be needed in the next 50 years, so that the construction of subsequent buildings shall not destroy the beauty of those at first erected or give the group of buildings an apparent lack of syn metry. Most state institutions were started with construction of one building sufficient for present needs, and whenever more room was required, an addition was constructed or a new building put up conveniently near and without any thought of the next improvement growth would demand. Sufficient unto the day was the evil thereof. And the evil came to worry those who took charge of state institutions in subsequent years. But in founding the home for the feeble-minded the grounds will be laid out with a view to providing a favorable location for every building, present and future duced in one year nor in 20 years. The land upon which the institution will be

HE pardon of James L. Warren, and care will be taken not to cut down trees that will be wanted for shade & quarter of a century hence. The site of the new institution will be upon ing a view of every other state insticapital may stand in the statehouse school, reform school, blind school, asythe jury might have been different. It lum farm and home for the feeble-, exemplary in his conduct during his im- be from two to six miles apart, and will be prettient of them all, because planned with a view to taking advansurroundings. If the inmates of that laundry seized an ax and struck Warren joyment at all they will appreciate comfortable surroundings. This source Warren's life was despaired of for of enjoyment the state will provide tional expense, but rather with an economy of funds, for it costs less in the end to conduct work according to a definite plan than to make it a piece of haphazard patchwork.

RAILROAD clubhouses are to be erected by the Oregon Short Line in three Idaho towns for the use of railroad employes. Pocatello, Montpe-Her and Glenn's Ferry are the towns which, according to a Baker City paper, will be the sites of these clubbouses The Pocatello clubhouse will be 56x73 feet on the ground, two stories high and will cost \$15,000. It will be provided with card and billiard-rooms, a library and reading-room, bathrooms. and 15 to 20 bedrooms. The purpose of the company is to provide employes with a home where they can live and enjoy themselves without seeking pleasure of a sort that unfits them for work requiring a clear mind and steady nerve. The clubhouses will be for the use of railroad employes only. Prenumably no liquors will be them.

N SEPTEMBER 1 the Southern Pacific Company will discontinue its warehouse business, in compliance with the Interstate Commerce Act. This is a move that will be of particular interest to hop men who have been in the habit of using Southern Pacific wareiouses for the storage of their hops for several months of the year. It will also be of interest to men who may desire to go into the warehouse business in the larger towns of the state, such as Portland, Salem, Eugene, Roseburg, Albany and perhaps smaller towns. Hopgrowers and dealers must either provide warehouses of their own or depend upon using warehouses owned and conducted by others. They must find private warhouses or load their hops directly on the cars, as most other agricultural shippers do. The new regulations will require consignees of goods to remove them from freight depotts within five days instead of leaving them and paying storage charges as has been the practice in the past. It is said that this will open an opportunity for a profitable warehouse business, as the warehouseman can get the benefit of carload rates where shippers have no private storage facilities. The opportunity for a profitable warehouse business will depend upon local conditions and the distance from the distributing point, but as a general rule the retirement of the railroad company from the storage part of its business will necessitate the building of warehouses wherever there is considerable shipping.

AS A means of raising funds for the construction of the proposed Roseburg-Coos Bay electric line it was recently suggested that bonds could be issued to the amount of \$2,000,000, and that the counties of Douglas and Coos should guarantee the payment of the interest on the bonds at 4 per cent. The plan mer with quite general approval until some one remembered that there is a section of the state constitution which prohibits a county from borrowing money or lending its credit for the aid of any corporation or association, and another section prohibiting any county from incurring debt or liability in excess of \$5000. As the plan proposed in Coos County would violate both these provisions, the idea was promptly dropped.

The Social Secretary's Work.

Mary R. Cranston, in the Reader Long ago it was found desirable to place the work of factory improvement in the hands of a salaried official called the social secretary. This person, a man where men are employed, a woman where girls are in question, serves as a point of contact between the firm and the workers, supervising what may be called the domestic department of factory life to see that abuses which arise because of carclessness or other causes are corrected; that the man or woman has every chance for doing work in such a way as to deserve advancement and to see that it comes; to protect the firm from the wastefulness of keeping on the payroll those who fall to give a day's work for a day's pay, in some cases adjusting salaries according to capacity. Not in the least in the na-ture of a spy, the social secretary is concerned purely with the business of insuring fair play for both sides, more particularly from the employes view-point. Firms which employ such a per-son find the social secretary worth every cent of the good salary com-

It's Up to Republicans Now.

The demand for revision grows louder with every fresh revelation of the manner in which the great principle of protection for American industries has been perverted to the building up of enterprises which levy an unjust tribute upon the Nation and enrich a privileged few at the expense of the multitude. To postpone revision until after the Presidential election for fear lest the discussion of the iniquities of the present tariff shall imperil Repub-lican success, and to attempt to hold impatient voters to their party allogiance by promising, in the next Republican platform, that some modifi-cations of the tariff will be made if the party shall be continued in power this is to awaken general doubt as to the party's sincerity. Postpone-ment, and the sop of a platform prom-ise, will be looked upon as two moves in a game having for its purpose the located has an abundance of timber, defeat of any tariff revision whatever.